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ADAHOO NIŁI GII

THE NAVAJO LANGUAGE MONTHLY

VOLUME 8, NOS. 9 & 10

WINDOW ROCK, ARIZONA

JULY 1, AUGUST 1, 1952

'Aak'eejí' 'Anáhálzhishgo Tségháhoodzánígi Neeni Baa Niná'áldah Yéé Náá'ádleeh

'Ak'eejí' nááhodidilzhishgo Tségháhoodzánígi naa'ahóóhai ná'ádleeh yéé t'áá náá'doodleek daaníigo yiniiyé hasht'e dadi'nééh hastóí t'áá 'áají yiniiyé sinilii. Bini 'Ant'ágtsoh wolyéhígíí naakits'áadahgóó yoołkáałgo hahodoogáát daaníí lá. Tágí jí neeni baa na'aldeeh dooleełgo yee ndahaz'á.



Entrance to the Navajo Tribal Fair Grounds, Window Rock, Arizona.

Photo by Milton Snow

Peter Yazzie wolyé, Tséhootsooídóó diné nílígígo, 'éí 'alqájí' yá sizí díí kwii Tségháhoodzánígi neeni baa niná'áldahígíí. 'Áko 'éí diné 'áníigo 'ałné'é'áah dóó bik'iíjí' líjí, 'índa bée-gashii da ninádaalgo'ígíí t'áá háiida Indian nilíjí shíjí 'atah daané'é baa ndeeshaał nízingo t'áá 'áltso bee bá haz'q ní. 'Áadóó nohlq'igo nihaa 'álah doohłehh níigo níléí da'nílts'qá-góó hane' 'ádayíllaa.

Nanise' 'ádaat'éii, Naabéehó ndeiniłt'q'ii, 'índa Naabéehó bina'ach'qąh danilínii, diyogí, béésh ńigaii da, 'índa na'aldloosh dabíyisii, baq, dadzólníinii, dadinóol'íjíl dóó dahodínóol-nééł biniiyé lq'igo bił 'áłah náádiidleeł níí lá 'ałdó'. 'Áadóó tl'ée'go neeni baa niná'áldahq'q dó' t'áá 'ákónáánát'ée dooleeł ní.

T'áadóo le'é dadinóol'íjíl biniiyé bił 'áłah
(Continued on page 2)



In this building the Special Navajo Classes at the Phoenix Indian School meet.

Phoenix Indian School hoolyéedi 'át'é díi. Naabéehó ba'áłchíní t'áá sahdii 'át'éego nanitingo 'ashdla' nááhaijj' 'ihoo'aahigíí baa dadiist'áanii díi kin si'ánigíí yii' da'óltá'.

(Continued from page 1)

da'azlííii yá'áddat'éeh shíí t'áá 'áltso dahodínóołnééł, 'éí 'áají béeso nááhábiíj dooleetéii ła' t'áá hólóq' lá 'áldó'. T'áadoo le'é dadínóol'íjíl biniiyé ndahaashjaa'ii yik'ehgo dahodínóołnééł naaltsoos dabikáa'go bee nidanideehgo 'ályaa. 'Éí shíí ła' danooł'íjíl díi naaltsoosígíí. Shág' 'ákót'éego yinaha'áá lá ni' Peter Yazzie.

Bilagáana Mr. Bryce Sewell wolyé, Naabéehó Bina'ach'qah danilíinii bee dah 'ooldahjí yinant'aí nilí, 'éí 'áníigo béesh tigaii naagháají 'ootseed danilíinii, 'índa diyogí da 'ádaat'éii, 'áadóó kojj' diné bina'ach'qah náádanidlíí shíí shá dínóol'íjíl danohsinii t'ah t'áá díkwíi da hadziihgo nidahidoohjih níí lá.

Díi t'áadoo le'é dadínóol'íjíl biniiyé bił 'áłhah da'azlííii t'áá 'átkéé' nínilgo dahodínóołnééł daaníigo yindaha'áá lá.

THE 1952 NAVAJO TRIBAL FAIR

The Navajo Tribal Fair Commission has announced that the annual Navajo Tribal Fair will be held at the Window Rock, Arizona fairgrounds, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, September 12, 13, 14, 1952.

Peter Yazzie, Fair Chairman, said that all Indian tribes are invited to visit the Fair and to participate in the afternoon rodeo events.

The Tribal Fair this year will feature an expanded agricultural exhibit, Arts & Crafts, livestock, and Indian ceremonies will be staged in the arena each night of the celebration.

Premium awards totaling several hundred dollars will be listed in a premium book to be distributed soon according to Mr. Yazzie.

According to information from Mr. Bryce Sewell, head of the Navajo Arts and Crafts Guild, weaving, silverwork, and other handicrafts to be displayed at Tribal Fair should be gotten in early.

Prizes will be offered for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd places

Naabéehó Ba'áłchíní Da'óltá'ígíí

T'áá 'ániidídoo Naabéehó ba'áłchíní da'óltá'ígíí t'áá deg yilkilgo hodideeshzhiizh. Naaki nááhaiídáq' 'áłchíní da'óltá' yéé 'áneelt'e'gi bééhózin. 'Índa haidáq' nááda'óltá' yéé dó' bééhózin. 'Áko díi naaki ghaaí biyi' 'áłchíní da'óltá'ígíí 'ahqah niná'niłgo 'ániid haidáq' yígíí tsosts'idi neeznádiin dóó bi'qq 'ashdladiin 'óltá'íj' nináádahaas'nil lá. Neeznáá nááhai yéedáq' Naabéehó ba'áłchíní da'óltá' yéé t'áá 'á't'égo 'ashdladi miil dóó bi'qq náhást'éidi neeznádiin dóó bi'qq hastq'áadah yilt'éego da'óltá' át'éé lá 'íidáq'. Haidáq' 'éí t'áá ts'áadahdi miil dóó bi'qq díjidi neeznádiin dóó bi'qq tseebídiin yilt'éego da'ííltá'. Díidíígíí bee nabik'í tsáhákeesgo Naabéehó t'áá hazhó'ó ba'áłchíní 'óltá'íj' 'adayiiniłgo 'á't'éé lá k'ad.

'Áádóó 'índa díi k'ad t'óó nabik'í tsáhákeesgo naadiin tseebíidi miil yilt'éé shq'shin Naabéehó ba'áłchíní k'ad 'óltá' yííghahgi ndanise'ii. Diné doo 'áltso hooghangi sidáa da, 'áko 'áłchíní nídajóltah ndi doo 'áltso nída-jóltah da. Kóhoot'éedáq' shíígo 'áłchíní 'óltá' yííghahgo ndanise'ii t'áá shódaoozt'e'gi da-jííltá'go naadiin díj'í miil dóó bi'qq 'ashdladi neeznádiin dóó bi'qq naadiin naaki yilt'éé lá dazhdííniid. 'Áko ndi 'éí bééhózingo 'áłchíní 'óltá' yííghahgi ndanise'ii doo 'áltso yéélta' da. Naadiin tseebíidi miil 'éí 'íiyisíí yilt'éé shq'shin jó ha'ní. 'Áko t'áá ts'áadahdi miil dóó bi'qq díjidi neeznádiin dóó bi'qq tseebídiin 'éí k'ad da'óltá' ha'ní. 'Áko díj'í ts'áadahdi miil dóó bi'qq 'ashdladi neeznádiin dóó bi'qq naadiin yilt'éego 'éí t'ah ndi 'óltá' bá 'ádin lá.

Nléí t'óó'di Naabéehó ba'áłchíní ła' da'óltá'go 'ályaa dóó 'áłchíní t'áá hazhó'ó la'í 'óltá'íj' 'adahaaskai silíj'; jó k'ad nléí Dzil Yi' 'Óltá' ha'nínídi 'ákót'éego 'áłchíní t'óó 'ahayói da'óltá'.

'Áłchíní 'óltá' yííghahgi ndanise'ii t'áá shódaoozt'e'gi yéélta'go kót'éego kéyah bikáá'-góó daníjaa lá: Arizona wolyéego hahoodzoo-ígíí biyi'jí díj'í ts'áadahdi miil dóó bi'qq naakidi neeznádiin dóó bi'qq naadiin tseebíí yilt'éé lá. Colorado wolyéego Dibé Nitsaají hahoodzoo-ígíí biyi'jí 'éí tsosts'idiin dóó bi'qq tsosts'íd yilt'éé lá. New Mexico wolyéego Yootó bináhásdzojí 'éiyá náhást'éidi miil dóó bi'qq tseebíidi neeznádiin dóó bi'qq tseebíí ts'áadah yilt'éé lá 'áłchíní 'óltá' yííghahgi ndanise'ígíí. Utah wolyéego hanááhoodzoo-ígíí biyi'jí 'éí hastq'áadah yilt'éé lá 'áłchíní. 'Áko díi t'áá 'á't'é 'ahíidzogo naadiin

(Continued on page 3)

ADAHOONIŁIGII

Published on the first of each month
at the United States Indian School, Phoenix, Arizona.

Address all letters to the Editor,
'ADAHOONIŁIGII. Education Office,
Window Rock Area Office, Window
Rock, Arizona.

Subscription rate: \$0.50 per year.
Make all checks and money orders payable to The Treasurer of the United States. PIHS 8-8-52 2M

Leon Wall.....Editor
William Morgan.....Translator

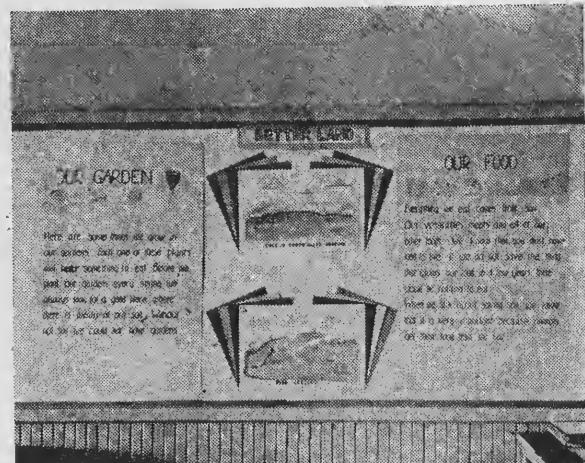
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díjídi miil dóó bi'qq tsosts'idi neeznádiin dóó bi'qq tádiin dóó bi'qq náhást'éí lá. (Tsílkéí, 'índa ch'ikéí da tseebííts'áadah dóó níwohdi béisééháiígií t'a' 'atah da'óltá'go 'át'é k'ad. 'Eí 'ákódaat'éhígíí béisééháiígií naakidi neeznádiin dóó bi'qq tsosts'idi ts'áadah yilt'éego da'óltá'. 'Áko 'éidíígií nahíjí' bits'á náádzogoodíí 'álchíní 'óltá' yííghahgi ndanise' ha'nínígíí naadiin díjídi miil dóó bi'qq 'ashldadi neeznádiin dóó bi'qq naadiin naaki yilt'éé lá.)

T'áá Naabéehó bináhásdzo bikáá'gi 'áłchíní da'ółta'ígíí 'éí kwii baa nááhane'. Boarding school wolyéego hótsaago t'áá 'ałk'idáq' da'ółta' yéegoo 'éí k'ad 'áłchíní naakídi miil dóó bi'qą́ tsosts'idi neeznádiin dóó bi'qą́ tádiin dóó bi'qą́ náhást'éí yilt'éego da'ółta'. Community schools deihníigo ńléí diné bitahgóó nááda'ółta'. 'Akóó 'áłchíní t'áá 'át'égo naakídi miil dóó bi'qą́ hastáqdi neeznádiin dóó bi'qą́ tseebídiin dóó bi'qą́ náhást'éí yilt'éego nááda'ółta'. 'Inda jí 'ółta' wolyéego ńahgóó nááda'ółta'. 'Akóó 'éiyá 'áłchíní hastáqdi neeznádiin dóó bi'qą́ tseebíí yilt'éego nááda'ółta'. 'Akó díí Naabéehó bikéyah bikáá'gi 'áłchíní da'ółta'ígíí t'áá 'át'é 'ahíidzogo hastáqdi miil dóó bi'qą́ naadiin hastáqgo da'ółta'.

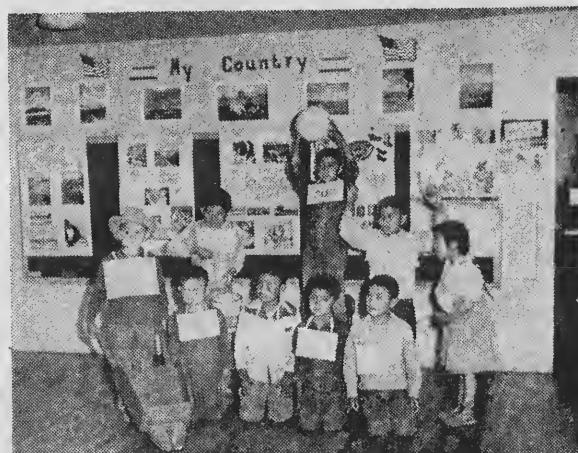
Nááná nléí tl'oo'di da'ólta'góó 'éí Naabeehó ba'áłchíní díjdi miil dóó bi'qá díjdi neez-nádiin dóó bi'qá naadiin naaki yilt'éego ná-da'ólta'. Áko díi k'ad 'akót'éego Wááshindoon bá da'ólta'góó Naabeehó ba'áłchíní da'ólta'.

Náánála' 'éiyá 'éé' neishoodii bá da'óltá'-góó 'atah da'óltá. 'Aájí 'éiyá t'ááláhádi miil dódó bi'qá t'ááláhádi neeznádiin dódó bi'qá hastádiin dódó bi'qá tseebí yilt'ego da'óltá'. Náánála' 'éiyá Bilagáana da'óltá'jí 'atah da-



Children in the Chinle Area Schools are learning the importance of sail conservation. The above posters were made as a part of the study.

Ch'ínilíiji 'ólta' bít hahoodzo ha'níigo bee wó-jíhíjí kót'íego 'átlchíní da'ólta'ígií kéyah baa' áháyáqgi yídahool' aah. Kwii naaltsoos bikáá' na'ashch'qq'ígií deiníl'íigo dóo dayóltá'go yee' yídahool' aah.

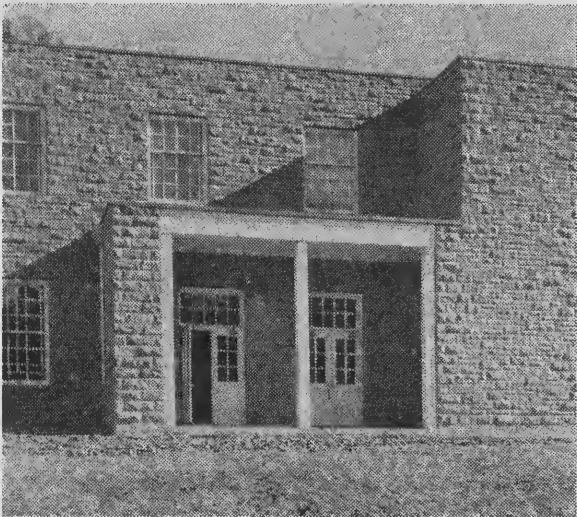


The beginners at Chinle are learning how plants grow. In their play the farmer planted the seeds, the sun shined, the wind blew, the clouds came, it rained and the seeds grew.

Ch'íníljidi da'óltá' díí 'áłchíní kwii naaltsoos yik'i naháaztánígíi. Na'a'néhígíi t'áá bił 'ahii' siláago 'álástsii' díniséehgi bee bídahojiil'aah. Hastiin k'ée'dídléhígíi 'áłtsé k'i'díilá, 'aadóó jóhoonaa'éí 'adiniłdiingo 'éí bee' t̄eezhígíi nii-zíil, 'aadóó níyolígií beego k'os t̄a' dah daas-ts'íd, 'éí bits'qádóó nahóltq, k'idoolyáhqa bee náshzhohgo hadaneesq, jó kót'éego baa hane' níljigo bee ndajiné. 'Akót'éego bee 'ihoo'aah-qa yaa naakai lá díí 'áłchíní yázhi.

'ółta'. 'Áají dó' t'ááłáhádi miil dóó bi'qá tsee-bíidi neeznádiin dóó bi'qá dízdiin dóó bi'qá

(Continued on page 4)



This is the front of the new modern Keams Canyon boarding School, Keams Canyon, Arizona. Most of the children who attend this school are Navajos.

T'áá 'ániidigo Lók'a'deeshjin hoolyéedi kin bii' ólta' dooleetlii la' 'ánaánalyaa, 'éí kwii naaltsoos bikáá'. Díí Lók'a'deeshjin hoolyéego ólta'ígií Kiis'aanii bikéyah biyi'íjí 'ólta' lá ndi Naabeehó ba'áltchíni t'éiyá 'aghá da'ólta'.

(Continued from page 3)

hastáq nááda'ólta'. 'Inda 'áltchíni bijaa' baqh dah ndahaz'áanii, doo da'diits'a'ii dóó bináá' da 'ádaadinii la' níléi t'l'óó'góó Bilagáana yił da'ólta'. Tseebíits'áadah yilt'é 'ákót'éego. baqh dah ndahaz'áq ndi 'atah da'ólta'ígií. Jó 'akon, díí k'ad 'akót'éego Naabeehó ba'áltchíni da'ólta'ígií baa hane'.

NAVAJO CHILDREN SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE

During recent years there has been a steady increase in the number of Navajo children enrolled in school. Figures for the 1951-52 school year show that this tendency is still in effect as there was an increase in enrollment of 750 during 1951-52 over 1950-51. Enrollment has increased from 5,916 in 1942-43 to 13,480 in 1951-52.

The estimated number of Navajo children 6 to 18 inclusive, is 28,000. The July 1, 1951, school census of Navajo children of school age is 24,522. There are 13,480 children in school, thus, using the first figure 28,000; 14,520 children are still out of school.

The large increase in Navajo enrollment in recent years has come from special programs at off-reservation schools; as Intermountain Indian School, Brigham City, Utah.

School census figures by states are as follows: Arizona 14,228; Colorado 77; New Mexico 9,818; and Utah 616 or a total of 24,739. (This figure includes 217 children who are over age but attending school. 24,739 less 217 equals 24,522.)

In government operated schools on the Navajo reservation, 2,739 children attended the Area Boarding Schools; 2,689 attended Community boarding schools; and 608 attended day schools or a total of 6,026 children attended reservation schools.

Naabeehó 'At'éed Niljigo "Spelling Bee" Yee Honeesnáá Lá

'At'éed la' 'ashdla'áadah binááhaigo nagháí Ts'íhootso hoolyéegi 'Eé' Neishoodii báda'ólta'ági 'atah 'ólta' Marie Hasteen Tso wolyéego. Letters wolyéego 'ałkéé' yít'eezhgo Bilagáana yee nda'azo t'áá 'ał'aq 'adeits'a'go. 'Eí 'ákódaat'ehígíí 'ayóogo bił bééhózin jiní díí 'at'éed. 'Áko shíj díí kwii yił da'ólta'ígií t'áá yee yilqájí' nilí nahalingo nagháí Tsézhin Deez'áhí hoolyéegi 'ei letters daolyéego 'ałkéé' naaznilgo saad bee 'ádaal'ínígíí dajózhíigo baa ní'diildee' ha'nígo Bilagáana ba'áltchíni da'ólta'ii da'nílts'áq'déé' 'áłah 'ályaa. 'Áko kodóó díí Naabeehó 'at'éed niljigo 'áadi 'atah yídlóóz. 'Eí dąqdáq' 'ákót'éego baa na'asdee'. Nt'éé' díí 'at'éed 'áadi 'áltchíni t'áá 'áltso yaa nááhoneesnáá lá. Saad t'áálá'í ní'ánigo bá 'ałkéé' wójjigo tseebíidiin dóó bi'qq díí' bá yééjí'go ts'ídá t'áá 'át'é nizhónigo yitaa 'ósta' jiní. 'Áko 'éí yee honeesná silíjí' 'íidáq'.

'Áadóó níléi Phoenix hoolyéedi t'áá 'ákót'éego la' baa nínáá'diildee'go 'ákóq' 'atah diináál náábi'doo'niid. 'Áadi yiniiyé náánadzázago t'áá ya'át'eehgo saad tseebíits'áadah 'ałkéé' sinil yitaa náá'ósta' dóó 'ákóne' nááná dooleetéé yisiihgo bee baa honeezná jiní.

Phoenix hoolyéedi honeesnánígíí shíjí 'éí níléi Wááshindoondi t'áá 'ákót'éego 'atah yaa ní'náánásdzá. 'Eí níléi 'adahwiis'áadéé' 'ákót'éego yee dahoneesnáanii 'áadi 'áłah 'ánál'íjí. Díí k'ad 'ákót'éego da'ólta'í danilíinii yee 'ahaá nídahonilnééh dóó t'áá 'éí bee 'íhoo'aah nilíj.

NAVAJO GIRL WINS "SPELLING BEE"

Marie Hosteen Tso, age 15, of St. Michael's school won the Spelling Bee held at St. John's in March. To win she had to spell eighty-four words.

Miss Tso then represented the St. John's Area at Phoenix in a Spelling Bee in May. At Phoenix she spelled 18 words before missing.

The winner of the Phoenix contest was awarded a trip to Washington, D. C. where the contestant may take part in the National Spelling Bee.

JULY-AUGUST EDITION OF ADAHOONILIGII

Mr. Fred G. Snyder, printing instructor at Phoenix Indian School, Phoenix, Arizona, has been temporarily assigned to special work at Haskell Institute.

Mr. Snyder's shop prints this paper. As the result a combination of the July-August issues of Adahooniligii was necessary.

In government schools off the reservation 4,422 children attended.

In addition 1,168 attended mission schools; 1,846 attended public schools and 18 attended state schools for deaf and blind.

Tsiizizii Hoolyéedi Diné Kéédaħat'íinii

Haidáq' díi Tsiizizii hoolyéegi diné kéédaħat'íiníi t'áá kóníghání nahalingo 'áłah nádleehgo hoolzhiih.

'Áko t'áadoo le'é bá néit'aah shíj dóó yindaħa'áah shíj ts'ídá yá'át'eehgo yaa naakai silíj'. Hastóí t'áá 'áadóó naat'áanii danilínigíi, 'índa 'éé' neishoodii da, dóó t'áá 'ákwii Wááshindoon yá ndaalnishi da nídayóki'go yił 'áłah nádleehgo t'áá hazhó'ó bee yá'át'eehgo 'áłah ná'ádleeh silíj'.

'Áłah 'aleeh ha'niihgo ts'ídá t'áá 'ánoht'é 'áłah náhleeh, jó da'ahi'níigo bee t'áá yá'át'eehgo 'áłah ná'ádleeh. Bilagáana da ḥa' nídaakaħga t'áadoo le'é t'áá na'nitin hónít'i'í diné yee yił ninádhalnih. Kéyah baa 'áháyáqgi, 'índa 'ats'íis baa 'áhayáqgi da yee háadaadzih. 'Aadóó t'áá diné binant'a'í danilínii, inda diné bisiláoo da t'áá bee hadeesdzh dinizin shíj yee háadaadzih. 'Aadóó 'índa t'áadoo le'é t'áá na'nitinjí bił dahonít'i'íi 'ahilkeedgo t'áá 'anáá' bee daníl'íiníi bá néit'aah diné 'áłah nádleehii. 'Índa 'áłchíní da'ółta'ígií da t'áadoo le'é yaa ninádaakah, doodaii' na'alkidígíi da néit'aah.

Kwii 'áłah ná'ádleehgo níléi 'adahwiis'áágoo hane' danilínii t'áá diné k'ehjí dóó Bilagáana k'ehjí baa nídahanih. 'Éí t'áá 'ákwii 'ółta'ígií ndaalnishi 'ákót'eeego yaa nídhalnih.

Díi niná'álki' ha'nínigíi 'éí béeso báqħ 'íl̥íjgo niná'álki'. 'Éí níléi háadi shíj 'ádaal'íjgo 'éí 'áadéé' t'áá 'ákót'eeego yee nahas'q. 'Áko 'áadéé' t'óó 'a'i'i'niíl nil̥íjgo kodóó 'ákqóó bik'é bich'íj' nda'jiilé. Na'alkidígíi t'áá 'ałtso 'ákót'í. 'Áko díi kwii Tsiiziziigí diné binááł nína'álki'go diné 'áłah nádleehii béeso 'anídayíi'niígo 'ákót'eeego yił'é nínaáda'adlééh. 'Índa bee 'i'iilkeedígíi dó' ḥa' t'áá nihí ndahidiilnih daaníigo k'ad béeso ḥa' yiniyyé hasht'e' ndaayíi'ah.

Díi k'ad kót'eeego diné t'áá kóníghání nahalingo 'áłah nádleehgo k'ad t'áá hazhó'ó yee 'ahídaneesdin dóó 'ayoo 'ahiłká 'anájah dooleeł náasdi, jó 'ákqóó deeskidgo 'áłé daaní, dóó ts'ídá 'éí biniiyé 'ádeit'í daaníigo t'áá hazhó'ó yídaneedl̥íjgo yaa naakai.

LEUPP COMMUNITY PROGRAM

A very satisfactory community program has been in operation in the Leupp community this past year.

The program is a result of the community working as a whole. Community leaders, missionaries and government employees donated freely of their time and efforts to make the venture a success.

Participation by as many individuals as possible was one goal. In addition, contributions were made by different specialists; as, the sanitarian, soil scientist, medi-



This beef at the Phoenix Indian School is ready to go to the kitchen. Notice that each is stamped, which shows that it was inspected by the government and found all right.

Phoenix Indian School hoolyéedi 'áłé kwii béeġashii bitsj' naaki dah hidétezhígíi. Díi k'ad kót'eeego 'áłchíní da'ółta'ígií béeġashii bitsj' bá ndahageeh. 'Índa 'atsj'ígií ts'ídá, hazhó'ó daníl'íj. Hazhó'ó daníl'íj dóó 'índa 'atsj' biká'a'gi biki da'ashchínigíi bik'i ndaa-nil. 'Áko néel'íj' béeħózin.

cal officer, principal teacher, district supervisor, policeman, tribal delegate, et al., in the district. The entertainments were organized so that every visual aids possible was used. At dates when specialists could not appear, the school gave demonstrations, or special movies were shown.

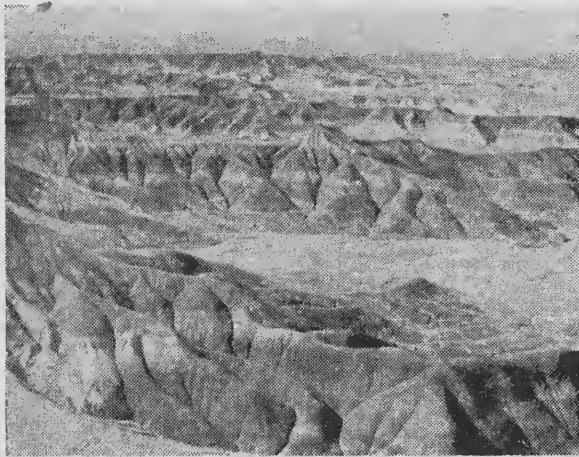
At each meeting current news was presented in Navajo and English by a member of the local staff.

All expenses of the program were paid from contributions. In addition an objective was set to raise funds for the purchase of a projector.

A result of this program is the feeling that the people in the Leupp community feel that they are much closer bound into a friendly working relationship.

Dzaanééz t'óó náánáłahjíj' daashchíingo 'áłé—télíi dóó t̥íj' bił 'ahidahidii'niílgo bá nídaħħachíihii 'áłé—'éí báqgo dzaanééz doo nida'iħchíih da.

Mules are hybrids—half donkey and half horse—and are unable to reproduce their kind.



THE PAINTED DESERT—A beautiful land to the tourist passing through but at present a valueless wasteland to Navajos.

Halchíitah deiñí Naabeehó kót'éégoo. Kó-dahoot'éégoo doo bits'qádóó chodahoo'jí da, nanise' ndi bikáá' 'ádingo nahaz'q. 'Áko ndi níl'j biniiyégo Bilagáana níléi nízaadéé' ndadí-kahii daashíjí néelqá' yaa tāh náádleelgo ní-náhááh.

Kéyah Baa 'Áháyáqgi Yaa 'Ádahonízin Lá Łá'

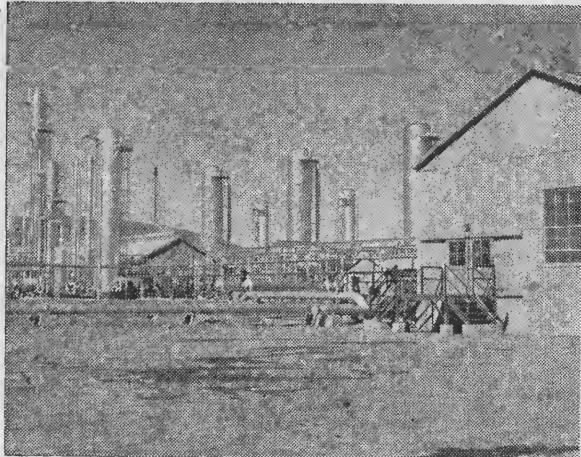
By Lila Currie, Education Specialist

Chinle, Arizona

Ch'ínlíjgi 'ólta'ígíi dóó kójí' daashíjí honílt-sogo bił hahoodzo, 'éí 'ákóó nááda'ólta'ígíi bitah nídíshdáahgo 'ákóó 'áłchíni da'ólta'ígíi shinaał yádaałti' tēh. 'Áko níléi ha'át'éegi da díi kójí kéyah baa 'áháyá honít'i'jí bee ná'nitini t'áá yee háádaadzhí tēh shinááł. Łah 'ashkii léi' bitsii' 'áłts'íísigo bá yilzhée'go baa dajoodloh, bí dó' 'áádéé' t'óó yaa ch'ídeeldlo'-go 'ání, bitsii' yidílnihgo, "ch'íł tēh bó'oogaázh lá" dajinii tēh kót'éego shíjí 'ááldajiní ní.

Díi k'ad, t'áá 'aaníi 'ákót'éego kéyah baa 'áádayáqgi 'áłchíni bee nanitin kwii Ch'ínlíj haz'qági. Bá da'ólta'í, 'índa t'áá nílááhjí kéyah baa áháyájí yindaalnishi da yíł yaa nídaat'jígo díi k'ad kót'éego 'áłchíni ndeinitin.

T'áá nílááh 'áłchíni yázhí da'ólta' yiniiyé yah 'anájah góne' ndi t'áá bee bich'í' yáti' díi kéyah naagháagi. Dqadqáj'-dóó wóshdéé' 'ákót'éego 'áłchíni nanitingo hodideeshzhiizh dóó 'éí t'áá 'ákót'éego baa 'ooldahgo 'áłchíni níléi dabighangóó 'anáhaaskai. Díi kójí' 'ólta'go góne' bídahoo'aah danilíinii t'áá 'áltso yídahoot'aah dóó díi kójí kéyah baa 'áháyá naagháájí dó' t'áá bá náhoot'aahgo yaa naakai. Kéyah daníl'jí da biniiyé tł'óó'góó ch'ínát'ish 'áłchíni. 'Aadóó kójí' 'iilkeedí da 'ádaat'éii,



A Compressor and refining station of the El Paso Natural Gas Company. This station is located near Fruitland, New Mexico.

Tó kó'í wolyéego tēeyi'di dahólónígíi kwii nizhónigo hasht'e daalne'go bá 'áhoolyaa, 'aadóó níłch'i bitahgo 'ánáádaalne'go 'éí níléi danízaadgóó béésh bá ndaaz'áago 'ákóó da-diltli'go chodao'jí. El Paso Natural Gas Company wolyéego yee dah yikahji díi 'ákót'éego yá 'ádahoolaa níléi Bááh Díilid hoolyéedi. 'Éí díi kwii naaltsoos biká'ígíi 'áadi 'át'é.

'índa kéyah da naaltsoos bikáá' bida'alyaii t'áá 'áltso bá sinil. 'Ak'óó', 'índa ch'il bináá' da kót'éego dahidínísé dabidi'níigo bee ndanitín:

Díi k'ad kót'éego 'ihoo'aahígíi ts'ídá t'áá 'ákónéehhee 'át'éego yaa nitsídaakes, dóó 'áłch'ishdéé' bá da'ólta'í danilíinii, 'índa 'áłchíni da t'áá 'áltso ts'ídá yídaneedlí nahalingo yaa naakaigo 'át'é. T'ah ní't'éé' ló daałahgóó t'áá 'ákót'éego bee 'ídahoo'aah tēh, jó kwii nídzinígíi dó t'áá bił naat'i'. Díi k'ad kót'éego 'áłchíni 'ídahoot'aahgo, jó 'áko nílááhjí' t'áá 'ákót'éego bidine'é yee yíł náádahalne' dooleel dóó tā' shq' t'áá 'ákót'éego yee nda'nitin dooleel níléi náasdi.

CONSERVATION CONSCIOUS

Lilo Currie

Soil Conservation has become a by-word among the children of the Chinle area. One over-zealous young student was heard answering comments about his recent crew-type hair cut by simply grinning, running his fingers through what was left of his hair, and saying, "Over-grazed".

The program was made possible by the combined efforts of the education and the Soil and Moisture Conservation personal employed at Chinle.

Conservation teaching was included in Classroom activities of grades one through five. Classes began these conservation projects in March and continued their study the remainder of the school year. There were exercises

(Continued on page 7)



Above are some of the new signs which will grace the Navajo Reservation roads. They are made on material which can be seen at night.

Kwii be'elyaaígíí 'atiingóó dah naaztánígíí 'ádaat'é. Díí k'ad Naabehó bitahgóó da'nítiingóó dah naaztqáq dooleet biniiyé 'ádaalne'. Tl'ée'go bi'didla'go 'ayoo daat'íjí teh yígíí 'ádaat'é.

Date 19....	
Editor,	
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(Continued from page 6)

in reading, language, art, arithmetic, social studies, and science. Various teacher-pupil prepared reading charts were displayed during the study. Dramatization was used among the younger children to clarify conservation concepts. Many experiments were performed. Field trips, visual aids, pamphlets, seeds, trees, and suggestions by the Soil and Moisture Conservation personnel augmented the program.

The enthusiasm displayed by both instructors and students toward conserving this God-given heritage can not be minimized. It is hoped that this program will stimulate schools in this and other areas to develop similar programs. In this way, children will learn the vital message concerning our abused natural resources. They, in turn, will help teach their parents and friends.



Naanish Binaaltsoos Dabidii'nínígíí

Daa yit'ego béeso bá nanideehii. 'óolyé sá jileehgo hach'í' ndahalyé ha'nínígíí dóó níléí 'áłchíní da bąq' ádahoodjíjlii bich'í' ndahalyéhígíí? Bee nahaz'á danilíinii hádáq' shíjí díí social security wolyéego bił haz'qájí bá ndahalyé dooleet daaníigo 'ákót'ego saad t'a' yá yiil deizo, 'áko ndi 'éí t'áá Wááshindoon bilák'ee silá nahalingo bee hoogáát k'ad. 'Áají yá sizí. Diné naanish binaaltsoos wolyéii bee dahólóonii níléí t'áá ha'át'ego da ndaalmishgo béeso yik'é ndaalmishígíí t'a' bits'qá' nínádhahdláh. 'Áko díí béeso hats'qá' nídhahdláhígíí 'éí t'áá 'ałtso naaltsoos bikáá' béeházínigo 'óółzin. 'Áko 'éí níléí háadi da hajistihgo, naanish doo bízhneel'qá da hazlíj'go 'éí nát'qá' hach'í' nináhályéego bee k'ínáházt'i' dooleet. 'Índa háadi da ha'áłchíní t'ah bik'i dzoooldziłgo ha'át'ihii da hazéé' yist'jjid silíj'go nijilnishgo béeso hats'qá' náhádláhqá bich'í' ndahalyéego daashíjí nízahgóó bąq' ndadínoołnah, 'áko t'áá bá joonish nahalin niljí. 'Áko díí k'ad kót'ego naaki 'ahóoltq'go old-age and survivors insurance deiłní. 'Índa díí k'ad béeso nát'qá' ha'áłchíní há bich'í' nináhályéhígíí 'éí 'áni-zahjí' nijishnishígíí t'éiyá bóhólñííh. 'As'ahgóó ndaashnishii lq'í dabibéeso. Doo nízaadgóó nijishnish dago shíjí 'ałdó' béeso yígíí doo t'a' da.

Daa yit'ego ni'iilyé? Díí kwii nát'qá' ha'ch'í' niná'iilyé ha'níigo baa hane'ígíí t'a' 'ał'qá' át'ego na'iilyé: Naanish doo bízhneel'qá da jileehgo níléí náhidizídgo hach'í' na'iilyé dooleet béeso hats'qá' náhádláh nít'éé' t'áá nininílha'jí'. 'Índa 'asdzání bił jiináanii t'éiyá yidzihgo 'éí béeso yéé t'áá

(Continued on page 8.)

(Continued from page 7)

łahijí' t'áá 'át'é bich'í' ndoolyééł, 'asdzániíjí yilnish nít'ée'go 'éí dinéjí t'áá 'ákót'éego bich'í' ni'doolyééł 'ałdó' t'áá 'át'é t'áá łahijí'. T'áá 'íiyisíí t'áá sáhá jiináá nít'ée'go, doodaii' ní'láahdi 'ájídindqá' hasht'e' ho'dilnáehgo há yindoogaalii t'áá 'ádingo ła' da t'áá háiida 'áají' 'íiyáago há yinaayáago 'áájí bich'í' ni'doolyééł. T'áá kóníghánígo hak'éí danilínií ła' ndaakai shíí ndi kojí hasht'e hoolají bi-ch'í' ni'doolyééł. 'Éí dó' 'ákót'éé lá, 'akon.

Daa yit'éego béeso nanideeh shíí 'ákót'éego hach'í' ndahalyé? Naanish social security wolyéii bił danít'i'ii 'atah binjilnishgo béeso hach'í' nahalyéé shíí ła' níláahdi há hasht'e' nehet'aah, 'índa t'áá hó 'ádá nijilnish ndi t'áá bee hoojił'a'go díí social security wolyéhígíí béeso ła' há hasht'e' ndayii'aahgo 'ázhdoolííł, 'ániłtsogi 'éí béeso náájíiłbíjihígíí t'éiyá bik'ehgo wolta' níléi táá' náhidizíidjí', 'éí "quarters of coverage" deiłní. 'Akót'éego béeso ła' há hasht'e' nehet'aahgo 'ádeił'í dóó níláahdék' Wááshindoon dó' ła' yee 'análwo', díí k'ad 'ákót'éego béeso ndanideehii hach'í' ndahalyé. Ha'át'ií 'óolyé QUARTER OF COVERAGE? Níléi nináháháahji' naakits'áadah nínádízí'. 'Éí táá' nídeezidgo 'ahádaasdzogo náádayółta'. Haigo Yas Niłt'ees dabijinínígíí ła'ii bee ha-hool'á. Wóózhch'íid ha'nínígíí nídízí'jí' náhidizídígíí táá' sinil. 'Áadóó hanáhool'áhígíí 'éí níléi Ya'iishjááshchilí wolyéhígíí nínáadízí'jí' táá' 'ałkéé' náánás'nil. 'Aadóó hanáhool'áhígíí níléi Bini Ant'qátsoh wolyéhígíí nínáadízí'jí' ła' 'ałkéé' náánás'nil. 'Aadóó níléi Níłch'itsoh wolyéhígíí nínáadízí'jí' táá' 'ałkéé' náánás'nil. 'Akó t'áá 'át'éego naakits'áadah nilj. Díí k'ad táá' náhidizídígíí biy' béeso 'ashdladiin dóó dego hahool'áago náájíiłbíjihgo 'éí bik'ehgo béeso náhádláhígíí há béehózín. Díí k'ad 'ákót'éego ts'ídá béehózínígo há 'óolzin social security ha'níigo biniiyé béeso ha-ts'qá' náhádláhígíí.

SOCIAL SECURITY wolyéii baa hane'ígíí
łá' náábíkáá' dooleeł díí naaltsoos, 'eidíígíí
baqgo t'áá biká dasídóo'íí'. Háálá níléi hääjíi
da naanish biniiyé nídadohkahii t'áá 'atah ni-
hídeéét'i'go 'át'é díí.

YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY

WHAT IS FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE? It is a family insurance plan provided by the social security law and operated by the United States Government. Under this law, gainfully employed people contribute during their working years to provide an income for themselves and their families when their usual income from employment is cut off by old age or death. Through contributions based on the amount of their wages and

self-employment income, they establish rights to future benefits. The amount of the monthly benefits to a family will depend on the amount of the insured person's earnings and on the number of other members of the family who are entitled to payments as the insured person's dependents..

WHAT KINDS OF INSURANCE PAYMENTS ARE MADE? There are three kinds of payments: Monthly retirement payments to insured persons and their families; monthly survivors payments to the families of insured persons who die; and lump-sum payments to an insured worker's widow or widower, or to the person who paid the worker's burial expenses. This lump sum will be paid even when there is a survivor who is immediately eligible for monthly insurance payments.

HOW DO YOU EARN THESE INSURANCE PAYMENTS? By earning enough in wages or self-employment income over a sufficient length of time in work that comes under the law. These requirements are measured in "quarters of coverage." WHAT IS A QUARTER OF COVERAGE? The calendar year is divided into four 3-month periods or quarters, ending March 31, June 30, Sept. 30, and Dec. 31. Each calendar quarter in which an employee is paid wages of \$50 or more in covered employment is a "quarter of coverage" for determining his insurance status under social security. Watch this paper for more information on YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY.

Dibé Bighaa' Daníl'ínígíí

• T'áá 'ániidígo nagháí Tséyaaí hoolyéédéé' diné nidilt'éego, John Morgan dóó Joe Tom, níléí Vaughn, New Mexico hoolyéégoo Bila-gáana ła' yił naaskai. Dibé bighaa', 'índa dibé da ts'ídá 'aláahdi 'ádaat'éii daníl'í baa na'aldeehgo 'éí binijiyé 'ákéjó na'asdee'. Bila-gáana bił nidziskaii 'éiyá ła' Mr. Homer Power wolyéé lá, ła' 'éiyá Mr. Henry Coddington wolyé, t'áá 'álah Na'nízhoozhídoo naa'aashgo.

Díí dibé daníl'í biniiyé 'álah 'azljjí ha'nínídi Dził Ghá'á, 'índa Naasht'ézhí da, dóó Bila-gáana biljjí dahólóonii da t'óó 'ahayóí 'álah daazljjí.

Dibé bighaa' 'ał'qą́ 'ádaat'éii bee haalzíidgo bee 'ał'qą́ nidaa'nilgo baa na'asdee'. T'áá 'éí bee na'nitin nilsíijo.

'Áko díí k'ad Naabehó 'ákóó 'atah naazh-
'áazhii t'áá shíí hazhóó dibé bighaa' 'al'qá
'ádaat'éii hayísid dóó bił' béehózingo nát'áazh.
Díigi 'át'éego t'áá hanáá' bee jinííjihgo 'áá-
dóó t'áá hó baa nítsízdiikos, k'ad shíí 'ákó-
'éego yee dāh 'adii'eezhgo 'át'é díí hastóí
nidilt'éego.

WOOL CLINIC

A group made up of Mr. John Morgan and Mr. Joe Tom from Whitewater, New Mexico, Mr. Homer Powers, County Agent, of Gallup New Mexico, and Mr. Henry Coddington, Farm Supervisor, also of Gallup, recently made a trip to Vaughn, New Mexico, to attend a sheep and wool clinic.

Present at the meeting were Navajos, Apaches and
(Continued on page 9.)

Tók'eh Hashchiín

Díí kwii naaltsoos biká'ígi 'át'éego ɬahgóó diné bá tók'eh hashchiín bá 'ádaalne'go na'aldloosh ndeiniyood shíj 'ákwíí tó bá dahóló. Chidí naa'na'í da 'ádaat'éii bee bina'anishgo wóyahgo dóó hótsaago hahwiiskáqo 'át'é. Nléí daałahgóó bita' díj, 'índa 'ashdla' da tsin naaztqáqo kót'éego tó bá hadahwiiskáqo 'á-dahoolyaa. 'Áko tó bich'íj nízaad dóo daha'níi da. Díí tó bá hadahwiiskáníjí ɬa' yaago bii' dahózaad, yaago tádiin 'adées'eez 'ákwii t'éiyá 'aghá nda'ałkid. 'Áko tó bii' hadibíjhgó t'áa doo shóhoot'éegoó tó hólóq ɬeh. Hazhóó 'ályáago doo bii' háhodibingóó 'át'é.

'Áłts'áqhgjigo bits'á'ní'áhígíí bita'déé' biyi'jíj tó dadeezlí ninádahałtjhgo, 'índa yas nídaalyíjhgo da. Naghái biih yílinígíí t'áá bich'íjgi 'éiyá bá hasht'e nááhoolyaagó 'ákwíí níléidéé' ɬeezh dahidi'eełii, 'índa ts'iilzéi da dahidi'eełii yił hidideeł. 'Áádóó 'índa béésh bá bighá ní'áago hahwiiskáníjí tó ts'iilzéi bitah 'ádingo biih yíl.

Díí kót'éego tók'eh hashchiín 'ál'ínígíí Naabéehó dine'é ɬa' t'áá 'íiyisíi bit yá'ádaat'ééh. 'Índa nda'anishgo diné ɬa' chidí naa'na'í naabqas yee yídahool'aah, 'éí 'ákwii yee nídaalnish biniiyé bá niná'niłgo. Díí k'ad tók'eh hashchiín 'áhálnéehgi Naabéehó t'áá bí yíndaalnishgo ɬa' deił'í. Béésh ɬeh hi'níiłgi ndi t'áá bí yíndaalnish.

Lq'í ndahałtingo, díí tó bá hahwiiskáníjí tó bii' hadibíjhgó, ɬa' wó'q daanah ndi 'éí 'áádóó yaago kéyah biká'a'goyaa bee nináada'niyéesh. Jó 'éí 'áádóó 'ákót'éego chonáanáot'í nilj.

Hastáqo haz'q t'áá 'íiyisíi bee bíhoneedlí díí kót'éego 'ál'ínígíí:

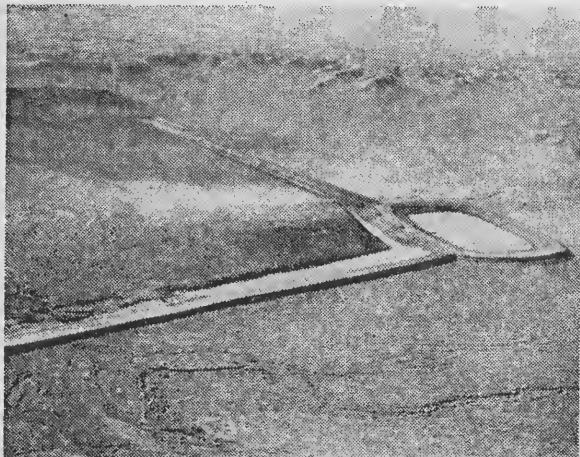
1. Na'aldloosh diné dah deineneyódígíí kodóó tó bá hóló.
2. Kót'éego kéyah bina'azhnishgo bikoo huts'ózí 'ádin dóó ɬeezh níléí hájí shíj t'óó yóó 'adaha'eeł ha'nínéé 'ádin.
3. 'Índa díí tó bá hahwiiskáníjí tó háadadi-bíjhgó wó'q nídaagohígíí bee nínááháltłeehgo bee ch'il nináádanit'q.
4. 'Índa díí tó bii' dina'.
5. Kót'éego tó bá hasht'e hoolyaago, nízhóní-

(Continued from page 8)

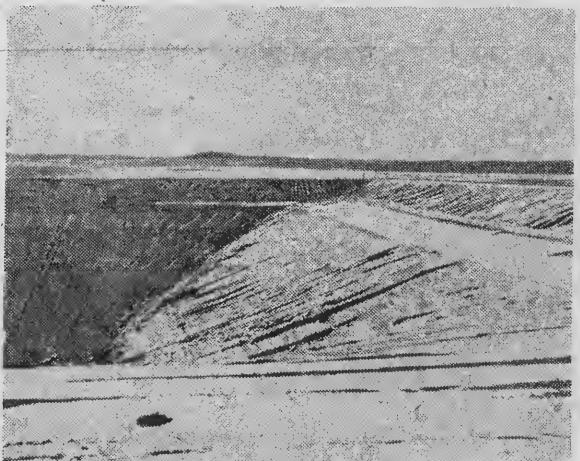
Zuni Indians with many white people.

Much of the time at the clinic was devoted to grading and classifying sheep; mostly from the characteristics of the fleece.

Upon the return of these Navajos much valuable information was brought to the reservation. This meeting has created much interest in the improvement of the sheep industry in the Whitewater area.



Double District Charco



4½ Miles N. E. of Polacca, Arizona

go 'ályáago níléí tádiin, ashldadiin, dóó níwohgóó nááhaigóó bíghah t'áadoo háhodibini.

6. 'Índa kót'éego tó bá hasht'e hoolyaago yígií t'áá 'íiyisíi Naabéehó dine'é yídaneedlí, yídaneedlíjgo t'áá bí yíndaalnishgo nízhónígo ɬa' dayoolíł, háala ts'ídá t'áá 'ákónéehhee 'ádeit'í danízin 'éí bee 'át'é.

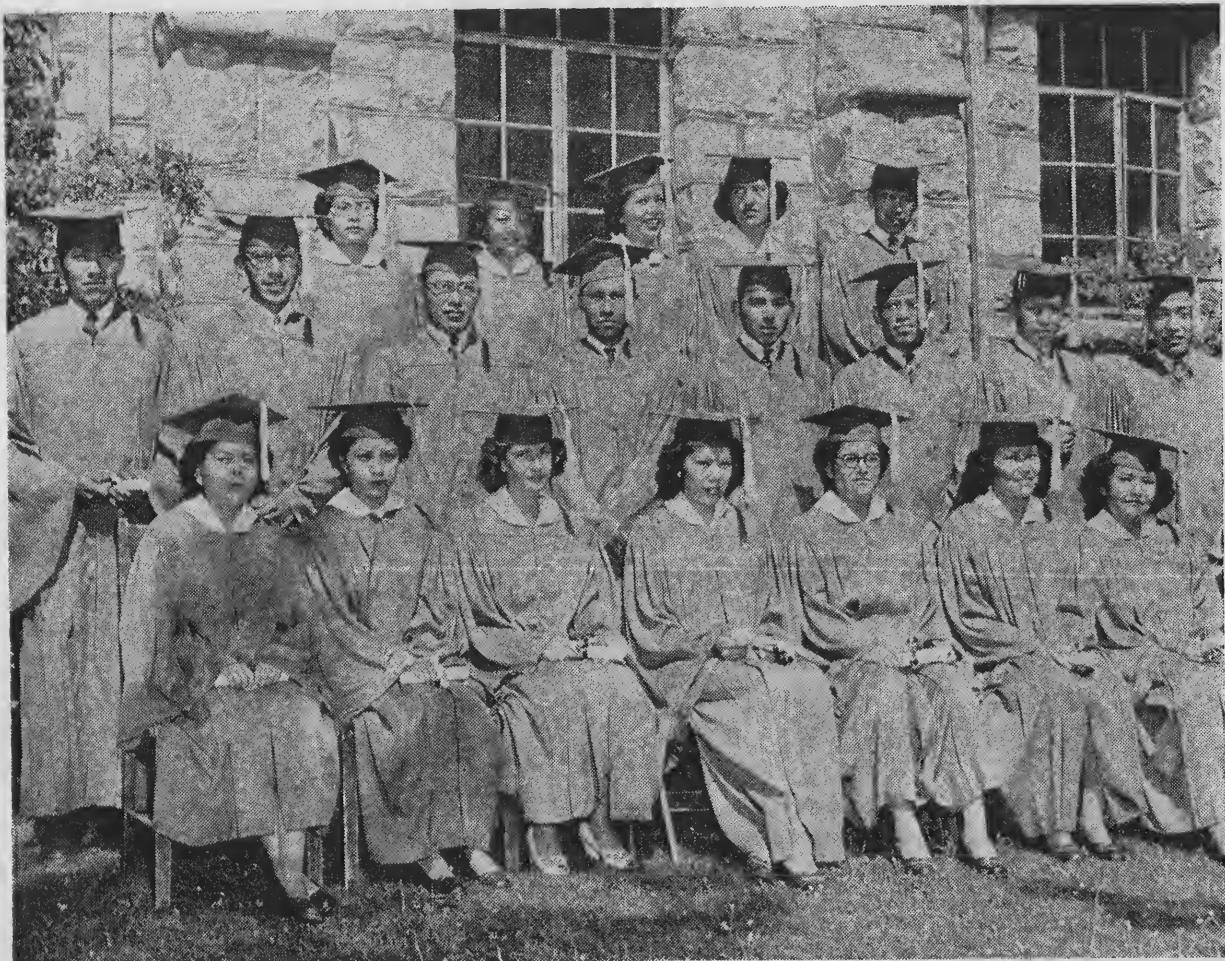
THE CHARCO

The Charco is a deep hole in the ground to store water for livestock to use. It is dug with heavy machinery. They are located about four or five miles apart so livestock do not have to travel great distances to get water. Many of the charcos hold from 5 to 8½ million gallons of water in the deep part, besides that stored in the desilting pond in front of the charco. The deep charco is enclosed on all four sides and is about 30 feet deep.

Water is caught in a pond in front of the charco during runoff after rains and there the water is stopped in this pond and the silt, sand and trash drop out. It then slowly enters the charco through a culvert pipe.

Navajos like charcos very well. They operate SMC tractors during construction. They also lay the culvert pipe and do other work on the project which is necessary to

(Continued on page 10)



Members of the graduating class of 1952 at Ganado Mission school were as follows:

(Left to right)Sitting: Virginia Tottsie, Betty Timeche, Frances Haldeman, June Curley, Helen McCabe, Eunice Chee, and Marie Cleveland.

Standing: Phillip Claus Chee, Leo Arnold, Leo Thomas, Robert Arthur, Caleb Johnson, Fritz Poocha, Willis Lomavaya, and Larsen Addington.

Standing top row: Elva Jean Maloney, Judith Poola, Elvira Wilson, Karletta Dalton, and Heighton James.

Díí kwii tsílkéí dóó ch'ikéí naaltsoos yik'i naazinígíí 'éí Lók'aah Niteel hoolyéegi 'éé' neishoodii bá 'ólta'ígi da'ólta' nt'éé'. 'Éí dqqdáq' naakits'áadahígíí wolyéego 'ólta'ígií yííghah da'asljíí. 'Áko ndi 'ólta'ígií t'áá bá náás honít'i'. Díí ghaái shíí t'a' háadi náada'ólta' dooleet.

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make the chorco o success.

If there is more water during a rain than the Chorco can hold, it is spilled onto a flat grassed area near by. The water spreads over the grassed area and gets more gross to grow for the livestock.

This type of conservation work is good for the following purposes:

1. It gives the livestock water to drink.
2. It stops the gullies from cutting and controls erosion.
3. It makes the gross grow where extra water is not needed to fill the charco.
4. It supplies water when all shallow water holes are empty during drouth/years.
5. A chorco will be good from 30 to 50 or more years.
6. The Navajo people like deep charcos and are willing to do their part to make them a success.

'Ajéí Bqah Dah Dahoyoo'aatgi

Indians nihi'di'niiñii 'ajéí bqah dah haz'á wolyéii ts'ídá 'aláahgo nihaa yinít'ígo 'át'éé lá. Bilagáana da 'azee 'íílíní danilíñiiñii níhá ndeiłkaqhgo t'áá 'aaníí 'ákót'é daaní.

Náánála' dine'é danilíñiiñii, Bilagáana da 'ádaat'éíi, jéí 'ádjih wolyéii doo hózhó baa nídaat'íigóó díí Indians niidlíñiiñii t'éiyá 'ayóo níhidééñii lá jiní. Indians danilíñiiñii 'ashdladi 'aláah 'ánánéelqá'go jéí 'ádjih wolyéii 'áboot-dijíl lá daaníigo yaa dahalne' 'ákót'eejí ndeiłkaahii.

TUBERCULOSIS AND INDIANS

Government officials state that tuberculosis is the foremost killer among the American Indian.

Indian deaths from tuberculosis are five times as great as in other races living in the United States.